medations can be provided at a moderate rate compared with the large expenditure pro-posed for purchasing lots and erecting build-ings. The proposed appropriation of \$7,000 for a Fish Market at Catharine Market is not included in ings. The proposed appropriation of \$7,000 for a Fish Market at Catharine Market is not included in the ordinance. This matter requires investigation: when the unwarrantable grants were made to the Catharine Ferry Company in 1822, a reservation was made in the following words: "That the whole "of the slip he appropriated to ferry purposes, "reserving so much of the new made premises as "may be receivary for the Fish Market, as proposed, "and reserving so much of the water on the side of "the upper pier as may be necessary for the free in"gress and egress of fishing-smacks and boats only," and at least forty feet of the front of the new bulk—
"be ad for fishing smacks and boats to be lard to,"

The Ferry Company, in defiance of this reservation has run its fencer-poles close to pier No. 35, thus
cutting off the use of the pier and bulkhead from the
use of the City, and rendering in a measure valueless
a water front of forty feet and a place of land
forty by one hundred feet. Until the City cut get
pessession of fins property, is it wise to make the sopropriation of \$7,000? And why oppress this taxfroces community for any som to build markets,
when the enterprise of individuals can do the business and give better satisfaction to be public?

The Commissions results for \$144,000 for repairs to
public balletings. That he could spend this sum, and
archance call for more, is quite probable. But with a

The Commissioner calls for \$144,000 for repairs to public bulletings. That he could apend this sum, and perhaps call for more, is quite probable. But with a reas scalle degree of economy I presume he might get through the year for one-third the amount. In asking first olarge a sum for repairs, he should have designated the particular houses which are in such a dilapidated state as to require such an ecoromous sum for repairs. I have put in the ordinance for these objects \$50,000. And if this sum is increased it ought not to be done except on specific and detailed statements, showing in what localities the repairs are needed.

The stimate of the Chief Engineer increases the expures of the Fire Department from \$55,000 last year, to \$92,000 for 1855—an increase of \$37,000; and the Cemmssioner of Repairs and Supplies suggests that sime \$3,000 anglit to be added to the estimate of the Chief—making the total increase \$40,000. Accompanying his estimate, the Collef Engineer says: "The principal reason for requiring so large a sum "for the coming year is the very large, and, in my opinion, UNNECT STAIL increase of the number of coming his shelt companies occasions the increase. If the increase is unnecessary, why not apply a remedy at once and make the force of the Department conform to what the Chief Engineer considers necessary?

The Fire Department ought to be entirely separated from and independent of the Department of Repair and Supplies. Economy and efficiency would be promoted by such an arrangement. I have put in the appropriation \$75,000, which is an increase of \$90,000 from last year. This expenditure, it should be brown in mind, is only a portion of the cost of the Fire Department. There is a constant and heavy The estimate of the Chief Engineer increases the

\$00 oco from last year. This expenditure, it should be berne in mind, is only a portion of the cost of the Fire Department. There is a constant and heavy drain on the Treasury for purchasing lots, building houses and pulling down, changing and salarging them; and the interests of those who desire to sell these old houses at a large price, and the fancied comfort of those who claim as expensive a house as has been provided for any other company, often makes serious kroads into the Treasury.

XIV. CALLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.
No. 14 is a detailed statement of the Assessments levied upon the real estate of the City, for building sewers, opening, regulating and grading streets, &c. The total amount is \$24,136-82

XV.—Supresor Court.

Statement No. 15 is an estimate, furnished by the Clerk, of the sums required to pay the salaries of the Justices, Clerks, and other officers of the Superior Court.

XVII.—County Clerks.

Statement No. 17 is an estimate, made out by the County Clork, of the sum required for salaries and other expenses of his office. The total sum to be appropriated is \$20,000. This is the same amount of his estimate for last year; although an act has been passed, (Chapter 198, of the laws of 1854,) providing derks for a very large branch of business previously attenced to by the County Clerk; this is the business of the Court of Common Pleas.

The first section of the new law referred to provices that the Court of Common Pleas shall have a clerk to be appointed by the Court, "which clerk "shall have power to appoint one or more deputies."

Accordingly the Court appointed Beoj. H. Jarvis clerk, and his salary was fixed at \$2,000—he appointed Nath Jarvis deputy, and his salary is \$1,000; H. M. Herrick, Part 1, and his salary is \$1,000; H. M. Herrick, Part 2, 11,000, T. Baes, Clerk of Special Term, \$1,000, John Bronson, Naturalization Clerk, \$900; T. N. Landon, Recording Clerk, \$800. Total, \$8,700. The fees to be paid into the Treasury are estimated by the Clerk at \$7,000. But care was taken to provide by the 4th section of the act, that when the fees paid over by the Clerk shall be insufficient to pay salaries and expenses, the deficiency shall be paid out of County participates. If the appropriations which the County contingencies. the Clerk shall be insufficient to pay salaries and ex-penses, the deficiency shall be paid out of County contingencies. If the appropriations which the Com-mon touncil annually make, on detailed statements, for the accomplishment of specific objects, are to be distributed by acts of the Legislature to other objects at the suggestion of interested individuals, it may lead to confusion and embarrassment in the offices of the City Government.

at the suggestion of interested individuals, it may lend to confusion and embarrassment in the offices of the City Government.

XVIII.—Board of Education.

Statement No. 18 is an estimate of the Board of Education, for the expenses of that Department, for the year 1855. The total of this estimate, as given in the original report to the Supervisors, was \$985,010. This does not include the sum of \$198,091.96, being an arrestage created by expenditures in 1854, beyond the supropriation for that year. These two sums make a total of \$1,184,101.96, to be provided in the year 1855, to meet the calls of the Board of Education, as shown by the papers presented to the Commissioners and to the Common Council.

The Board of Commissioners designated in the 17th meticn of the Charter of 1853 returned the estimate to the Board of Education, accompanied by a statement objecting to some of the items. The estimate of the Board of Education is annexed, marked No. It and the objections of the Commissioners marked No. It and the objections of the Commissioners marked No. It and the objections of the Commissioners marked No. It and the objections of the Commissioners marked No. It and the sum and the proceedings of the Board of Education, and the proceedings of the Board of Education, and the proceedings of the Board of Education, destructed to the Commissioners with the taspiton of two items, amounting to \$30,000, are the annexed, marked No. It B.

In the Report of the Committee, exception is taken to the statement of the amount of increase, comparing 184 with 1855. That comparison was intended to be bade between the rums put in the tax levy of 1855; and was not intended as a comparison between the mass not intended as a comparison between the mass not intended as a comparison between the mass which must go into the tax levy of 1855, and was not intended as a comparison of 1855. In the second of the same which was in 25c returns of the tax levy of 1855, and was not intended as a comparison of the \$30,000, if the arrestages are incl

both sums.

The Commissioners, in obedience to the injunctions of the Charter, will send the estimate for 1855 to the beard of Supervisors. The Report respecting the brearages of 1854 is in the official custody of the trearages of 1854 Common Council. XIX.—SALARIES.

The annual sum paid to officers, clerks, &c., on account of salaries is very large, and rapidly increasing y additions to the number employed, as well as by activations to the number employed, as well as by activation of those previously entreases of the compensation of those previously entreases of the compensation of those previously entreases of the compensation of the class and the salaries for the year 1854 was \$260,000. As did not include \$18,000 for the payment of thirty largers—a class of officers created by the Common salaringers—a class of officers created by the Common salaring the common salaring the salar of \$1,820 to the salar of the Surrogate, was an omission made in the Finance Department.

ment. Salaries have been increased, to some extent, during the year by acts of the Legislature and otherwise, in the following Departments, viz:
Salaries increased and new offices created since the estimates for the taxes of 1854 were submitted to the Common Council by the Controller:

Corporation Council, addition.
Clerk of Common Flees, new Office and Clerke
Four Clerks, Supreme Count, increase.
Market Clerks.
Other Clerks, Measurgers, &c...
Bell-ringers, new... The sum put in the ordinance under the general head of "salaries," is \$333,000.

The following summary shows the distribution of this sum among the several Departments, viz.

.. 6.331,970

the selaries of Policemen, attendants on Courts, and in various other cases.

The aggregate emount of salaries paid from taxation, may be stated as follows:
Total amount, as given in the preceding statement. \$431,978
1,666 Police. 72, 2.6
56 Doormen. 36,989
22 Captains 22,999
44 Lieucanotts. 35,299
44 Lieucanotts. 190,000
Education Department 190,000
Education Department 180,000
Compact Fee 180,000
Chief of Police and Clerk 4,006

Total.

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

On the 29th of September last, the Convoller made a communication to the Board of Councilmen, (Doc. No. 72] in which he recommended that provision be made for salaries to the Clerk of the Bureau of Arrears and to the four Clerks whom he is authorized to employ, making a total sum of \$5,900 per annum, and states that the Clerk of Arrears, Mr. Purdy, had received nothing on account of salary, and that his pay should commence on the 5th of January, 1854. If was also recommended that the pay of the Assistant Auditor be established at \$1,200. It is desirable that these salaries should be fixed, inorder to ascortian the sum to be appropriated to pay them.

Nothing is put in the ordinance to pay these salaries, for reasons given in the first part of this Report, and it will be proper for the Common Council to add to the appropriation such a sum as they may decide to allow.

PRESENT NECESSITIES.

to allow. PRESENT NECESSITIES.

In the present condition of the estimates for appropriations for the Board of Education and the Governors of the Alms-House, it may be desirable to authorize the Finance Department to make an advance to each of these Department, to make an advance to each of these Departments, to meet pressing demands for the payment of teachers in the Ward Schools, and for the maintenance of the numerous persons dependent on the Governors of the Alms-House for their daily sustenance.

It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made of \$125,000 for each Department, in anticipation of the regular appropriations for the current year of 1855. This will not interfere with the question before the Board of Councilmen in regard to the regularity of the estimates for meeting the deficiencies of 1854.

All of which is respectfully submirted.

Appended to this report is an ordinance making no-

Appended to this report is an ordinance making ap-

propriations for the year, in which The following amounts are appropriated for the payment of claims on trust and special accounts for the year, from and including January 1, 1855, to and including December 31, 1855:

Interest on assessments.
Revenue bonds of 1855, redemption of ...
Revenue honds of 1855.
Assessment bonds of 1856, redemption of ...
City Inspector's liens on lots. State militar. International Surrogate's office.

Wells and pumps.

Refunded on assessment sales.

Refunded on tax sales.

30,000

Total. #5,973 737

The following amounts are appropriated for the support of the City Government for the year, from and including January 1 to and including December 31, 1855:

Alm-House. #31, 1855:
Alm-House. #313 450
Aqueduct Repairs. #25,000
Better City Inspector's Department #25,000
City Inspector's Department #30,000
Coroners' Fees. #18,000
Coroners' Fees. #18,000
County Contingencies #22,000
County Contingencies #22,000
County Contingencies #22,000
County Contingencies #30,000
Elections #30,000
Elections #30,000
Elections #30,000
Elections #30,000
Lingencies #30,000
Lingencies #30,000
Lamps and Gas #33,000
Langencies #30,000
Langenci . 48 975 757 arionery... roet Expenses... moving Sunken Vessels... wers, Repairing and Cleaning.

Orand total...

Note -The nine millions in the first table are fixed funds and assessments other than annual tax

James H. Conklin, formerly of New-York, convicted in August, 1853, of an attempt to obtain money from the Government by fraudulent pension claims, and who was sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for the term of two years, has been pardoned by President Pierce.

Passing Counterfeit Money .- John Chambers Passing Counterfeit Money.—John Chambers a peddier, was arrested bygofficer Martin, of the lower Police Court, charged with passing a counterfeit \$10 bill on the Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Cona., to Edward Swartz, a laborer, living at No. 222 Centrest. On the person of the prisoner two similar bills were found, and it is supposed that he and an accomplice, who escaped, have circulated a number of them in the City. They are poorly executed, and might be easily detected. The prisoner was committed by Justice Bogart for examination.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE INDIANA SUPERME IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE INDIANA SUFFEME COURT.—By a recent decision of Judge Perkins, of Indiana Supreme Court, it was decided that simply taxing the stock of a railroad is not sufficient, under the assessment law, but that the entire line of the road, its cost of construction, rolling stock and buildings, are fair objects for taxation. All the railroad companie in Indiana, with the exception of the Indiana and Southern Michigan, are affected by this decision. The aggregate amount of revenue which will accrue to the State, as the effect of this decision, will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board held a stated seesion last evening. Enw.

J. Briows, President, in the Chair.

An attempt to appropriate \$230 for a clock for the Council Chamber, again failed. One thousand dollars was consated to the Association and Home for Dischaged Female Prisoners. The Official Reporter of the Board was voted the sum of \$3000.

A resolution by Mr. CLIFTON, that the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lumps be raised to \$2,500, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and offices.

Solution and the Committee on Salaries and offices.

By Mr. CLASCY:

Readerd, That the Compitalities he sutherized to advance to the Board of Russians, and such other pressing claims as are due to the Solution of the appropriation to 1925 the same of ±125,000, to be applied to the payment of Teach-ro's sinces, and such other pressing claims as are due and when embraced in the criminal appropriation of ±54; and the said sum of ±125,000 is hereby appropriated for said objects. To committee of the Whole.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, as to the course required by the charter by the Board of Education in asking for appropriations, stating that the application to meet a difficiency need not be presented to the Board of Commissioners, but that the approximations for which such deficiency has arisen must first have been submitted to them. 2d. That the essimates of the Board of Education should not be sent to the Board of Sapervisors, but to the Board of Commissioners, who are required to report thereon to the Board of Sapervisors, &c. Laid on the table to be printed.

The report in favor of applying to the Legislature for power on the part of Committees of the Common Council to compel attendance and secure witnesses, was taken up and adopted.

In Committee of the Whole, the Board adopted the resolution of Mr. Clamery, authorizing the Controller to advance the sum of \$125,000 for the use of the Board adjourned to Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was

heid on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 4j P. M.; Dr. Thomas Cock presiding, assisted by the Hon. In her Bradish, the Hon. A. B. Hasbrenck, W. B. Crosby, B L. Swan, and Francis Hall, E-qrs. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, one in Texas, one in Ternessee, one in Iowa, and two in Ohio. Temessee, one in lows, and two in Ohio. Letters were read showing the effect of the monetary pressure on the interests of the Society; one from the Rev. R. S. Maclay, of Fuh Chau, giving an account of disbursement of fands granted by this Society for the circulation of the Scriptures in China; another from the Rev. J. H. Gulick, Bonabe, Ascension Isle, acknowledging the reception of hooks from this Board, and one from the Rev. J. Henderson. Para, with encouraging indications as to the circulation of the Scriptures in Brazil. For the Library were encircled the Four Gentels in the Samses language ran, win tendentaging in Brazil. For the Library were received the Feur Gosyck in the Stamese language from the Rev. S. Mattoon, and two copies of the New Testament in Chinese—one printed in metal types, and the other, the larger, from wood blocks, at the expense of the Bruish and Foreign Bible Society, presented by the Rev. S. W. Bonney. Grants were made in various languages: to a Sabbath School in Carmansville; German Bibles for Sangerties and Olean, N. Y. and for New-Haven. Conn. English Bibles to a Bible. Committee in Tannessee; to the American and Foreign Bible Society French Bibles and Testaments for Hayti; Spanish Bibles and Testaments for a Library in Utah Territory; German and English Testaments for Switzerland; to the Prison Association, for discharged prisoners; several Hebrew Bibles, and seventeen volumes for the Bilad.

WILLIAMSBURGH BOARD OF EDUCATION. A meeting of the Board of Education was held at the City Hall on Thursday evening, the President,

Daniel Maujer, in the Chair.

The Trustees of the various Wards submitted the fellowing estimate of amount of money to defray the current expenses of the schools for the thirteen months from Jan. 1, 1855, and also for deficiencies, repairs,

from Jan. 1, 1855, and also for deficiencies, repairs, and other expenses, viz.

First Ward—Teachers' wages, \$15,300; books, stationery, &c. \$2,500; fuel, \$950; repairs of school-houses, \$600; contingent expenses, \$600; library money, \$250; salary of librarian, \$162,50; do. janitors, \$770; deficiencies in fund for repairs and contingencies, \$1,200. Total, \$23,137,50.

Second Ward—Teachers' wages, \$8,606,60; books and stationery, \$975; fuel, \$137,50; teachers' salarias, \$433,34; contingent expenses, \$400, increase of library, \$200; salary of librarian, \$150; rent of primaries, \$500; repairs and painting, \$250,50. Total, \$12,063.

2,063. Third Ward-Teachers' wages, \$9,000; books and Third Ward—Teachers' wages, \$9,000; books and stationery, \$1,600; fiel, \$600; repairs of school-bouses, \$200; contingent expenses, \$375; library money, \$250; salary of librarian, \$130; salary of junitor, \$500. Total, \$12,675.

Total amount estimated, \$47,875.50.

The above estimates were laid on the table for the present, and in connection therewith Mr. Lay offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Received That the estimates for the spacet of the City

present, and in connection therewith Mr. LAY ollered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved That the estimates for the support of the City Schools from Bec. 31, 1814, to Feb 1, 1814, the referred to a special committee, to draft an act to be presented to the Legislature at its next session authorizing the Communa Conacti of the City of Broadly in the borrow on this crity for the aforeand period. Messar Lay, Tuttle and Wicant were appointed and cummittee.

The Committee on Real Estate reported in favor of purchasing the brick building on Tenth st., occupied as a Colored School, for \$5,300 and the property on North Third st., rented as a Primary School for \$5,400, to be used for those purposes. The report was adopted, and also resolutions appropriating \$10,700 for the purchase, to be paid by installments, for 11 years, requiring the Common Council to place to the cwilit of the Beard of Education the said amount, and requiring the President and Clerk to draw the necessary warrants.

A report was presented from W. A. Fitch Principal of the HIId Ward Evening School, representing that institution as presperous. Average attendance 101.

Mr. ELLIS effered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resired, in view of the increasing have of universal edu-cation, and of the vast importance of having, at all times, a full supply of energetic, well qualified, and efficient teachers, that this board earnestly and respectfully recommend to their suc-cessors in effice, the Normal School, already established by this Board, in the hope that it may be continued in existence, but so improved and enlarged as to meet the wants of the consoli-dated city under its new organization.

REPLY OF THE TEN GOVERNORS TO THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The following reply to the Board of Commissioners (Mayor, Recorder, &c) has been prepared by the Board of Governors of the Alms-House. It discusses the subject of the disputed appropriations, in all its bearings:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Commissioners designated by the 16th section of the Amended Charter of 1853, and composed for the present year of A. C. FLAGG, Control er: F. R. TILLOU, Recorder: J. A. WESTERVELT, Mayor: N. C. ELT, President of the Board of Aldermen; and E. J. BROWN, President of the Board of Councilmen, respectfully
REPORT.

That your Committee have given said document,

emanating as it does from five of the principal officers elected by the people to preside over Departments in constant intercourse with them, their business, and their greatest interests, their careful consideration; but your Committee cannot escape the conclusion but your Committee cannot escape the conclusion that the said Commissioners, possibly owing to the great press of public business upon their time, have not been enabled to give that attention to their luties under the said loth section, which an enlightened construction of its requirements would seem to demand. Your Committee cannot conceal the disappoint nent experienced by them in not having the benefit of that wide and useful experience in the duly business of the Municipal Government which these distinguished requiremen possess and are constantly acquiring.

wide and useful experience in the daily business of the Municipal Government which those distinguished gentlemen possess and are constantly acquiring.

If the 10th section of the Charter referred to means anything, it certainly looks for, asks for, requires that the Commissioners should provide themselves—by all reasonable, business like practical modes, such as ordinary business men would resort to—with such data, facts, records, and reports, as would enable them to judge whether any attempts were to be made upon the public Treasury, or any new oppression of the already oppressed tax payer intended.

Your Committee, however, cannot find that the said Commissioners, or any one of them, or any clerk, or any person on their behalf, have applied to the President, Secretary, or any member of this Board, or to any person in its employ, for information, estimates, reports, or any documents relating to the subjects before them. Nor have the said Commissioners given any notice of their organization, or of the times and places of their meeting, or in any way or manner sought the assistance, conference, or information or explanations, which it might be inferred from the communication they could not reach. It was a fair inference upon the part of the Alms-House Department, that the five municipal officers composing this new commission, would have construed their public duties in respect of this Department, as of an advisory,

an examining, rather than partaking of an antagonistic character. It does not serve the public that the Commissioners should say "No," without stating why they say no—the Commissioners should stand between attempted fraud and the public expect them to perform. If there is fraud it should be discovered, if honesty it should be acknowledged, if uncovered, if honesty it should be acknowledged, if uncovered, if honesty it should be acknowledged, if uncovered it has not been added to condition of the Nurseries, Alms and Workhouses. Penitentiary, City Prisons, and other public lastifutions and property in the care and custody of this Department, with reference to the estimates and appropriations, but have contented themselves, as your Committee are pained to say, with complyining that they had not been furnished with that for which they did not ask, and have not seen what they did not see Committee are pained to say, with complaining that they had not been furnished with that for which they did not sai, and have not seen what they did not see fit to examine—bave not received that which they have neglected to demand. Your Committee casued but think that the said Commissioners have acted with undue haste and with great tack of consideration, and have deprived the tax payers and this Department of an experience which would be valuable to both. Your Committee trust that when the next estimate for appropriations is submitted to the Board of Commissioners, they will take all due means to possess them selves of the facts necessary to assure the lax payers and the community at large in what manner and in what particulurs they differ from this Department in opinion as to its tenseactions—naming those differences in businers-like detail. Your Committee, remembering the repeated proffers made, both in public and private, to throw all the transactions of this Department open to public scrutiny, are free to say, that the next Board, or the present Board, if it shall see fit to convene again, may, while deliberating upon the appropriations for this Department, and preparing their "approvais" or "objections," be offered the use of the appertments and offices of this Department as their places of meeting.

Your Committee will now proceed to the consideration of the Report of the Commissioners, and will call the attention of the Board to the section governing its action in this particular and defining the duties of the Commissioners.

The sitteenth section of the Amended Charter of

The sixteenth section of the Amended Charter of 1853 reads as follows:

SE 16 All ordinary supropriations made for the support and soverment of the Alme-flower Department, shall, before the same are finally made, he ashmitted by the Governors of the Alme-House to a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder Controller the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Commissioners supported to the approximations thay shall immediately report the same to the Board of Supervisors; if they shall disapprove of the same they shall return them, settle their objections, to the Governors of the Alme-House for reconsideration; and in case the and Governors shall, upon a reconsideration, and there has defined they shall control to the control appropriations, they shall return them to the Commissioners, whise duty it shall be to report to the Board of Supervisors.

The duty of your Committee is to consider and to

The duty of your Committee is to consider and to report to the Board their opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of adhering to or receiling from their cetimate of appropriations under this section, and that duty involved the consideration of the point what their section contemplates as "objections" and "appro"vais. 'So let us see what the Commissioners say in their communication. In the first place they state that they have received estimates for the year 1855, and another estimate which they term "the amount "required for arrearages for the year 1854.' And they are pleased to inform the Board that last year they had.

Act for building and repairs. And for building and repairs.....

and that the Board has drawn the whole of it, and it now appears have contracted obligations to the amount of \$125,000 more for the support of the "es"tablishments" under the ir charge on account of 1854, and "also" have an application before the Common Council for an appropriation of \$40,000 for the completion of the south wing of the Workhouse. Then the draftsman of the report of the Commissioners makes this shrewd, but not entirely fair, announcement, "This is increasing the amount to be taxed "equal to 73 per cent, on the amount of taxation, com"paring the estimate of 1854 with that proposed for 1855." New let us look at THE FACTS, taking the figures of the Commissioners as our basis:

1854. For support and meintenance. \$417.000
For construction and repairs of buildings. \$5,000
For construction and repairs of buildings. \$6,000
For construction and repairs of buildings.

1825 ls = than 1854..... \$33,550

For buildings and repairs.

Thus showing that although the Tax may be increased for deficiency from the excessive increase in price of nearly a I the articles required in our Department in 1854, the actual result is instead of an increase, as might be understood, of 73 per cent, a positive decrease of a per cent, on the amount, not withstanding a large increase in the population of the Islands, &c., as reports in reference will show. Yet your Committee, keeping before them the 16th section, cannot see what all this has to do with the appropriations for the deciency of 1854—for flaishing the Work-Heuse naked for by a memorial of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, and authorized by a special act of the Legislature. There are no "objections" stated here. The Commissioners "ap-"prove" of granting the deficiency of 1854 and do not say a word against the completion of the Work-House, they simply content themselves with complaining that the taxes of the city for 1855 will be increased by the deficiency of 1854 and by the act for completing the Work-House. Does any one or all of these circumstances constitute an "objection" to the support of the Alms House! Is that returning our estimates "with their objections!"

Your Committee will now consider the "objections," as the Commissioners are pleased to style their communication, somewhat in detail. The Commissioners to act understandingly, they ought to be "tarnished with specific and detailed estimates of the "various items which make up the total sum required, "the estimated quantities and prices of leading articles, &c." The estimates from this Department were submitted in the shape and form, and with all the minuteness, of former years, and never before complained of.

The Commissioners give one Item. "Salaries, "\$100,000." It is well known to this Department, and with heave hear accertained by the Commission.

the minuteness, or former years, and never bostos complained of.

The Commissioners give one item. "Salaries, "\$100,000." It is well known to this Department, and might have been ascertained by the Commissioners, that the estimates for this year differ in amount simply because of the organization of the Work-House, and the increase of a few salaries to mere living rates. Then your Committee will take the item of \$71,000, which the said Commissioners likewise profess not to understand. That estimate says everything for itself that could be said for it, if ten times the space upon which it is written should be occupied; for, with the exception of the items for gas, and a residence for the Warden, and a small proportion of appropriation for erecting a boat house, it is cupied: for, with the exception of the items for go and a residence for the Warden, and a small proportion of appropriation for erecting a boat house, it made up in toto of items for repairs, which the maccareless reading of the estimate would show were

careless reading of the estimate would show were of a pressing and necessary nature.

If the truth of the statement was to be tested, some more practical mode might have suggested itself to the Commissioners. he Commissioners.

A personal examination of the building would have

A personal examination of the building would have been entirely proper.

The Commissioners, however, wind up their "ob"jections" with four specific articles, and your Committee will consider them separately, quoting the
words from the paper: "The Commissioners, in re"turning the statement for reconsideration, secon"pany it with their objections to the following items:
"I The item of \$1,000 for refreshments, official and other
visits."

"It The item of \$4,000 for retreshments, official and other visits."
Your Committee look in vain for the "objections" to this appropriation. It is not a compliance with the loth section for the Commissioners to say, "We object; the act says, "they shall return them (the "appropriations) with their objections. The Commissioners are not to be taught the distinction between making and stating an objection. Pointing out the negligence of the Commissioners in not stating their objections, if any they had, your Committee desire to say that this Department would gladly dispense with this as they would with any other expenditure, if it could be done with a just regard to the character of the City and the interest of the Legislature, the Common Conneil, professional and official visitors from neighboring cities from cities abroad, of persons attached to kindred institutions, and the Commissioners themselves.

In amount, your Committee consider it reasonable,

and the Commissioners themselves.

In amount, your Committee consider it reasonable, and recommed an adherence.

2. To the item of \$7.500 for wine, alcohol, brandy, value required for medicinal purposes—as there is an item in same estimate of \$12.000 for drugs and medicines—it is presumed that the first item named is not necessary for medicines for the Hospitals and the sixt.

The Commissioners

callength of \$12,000 for drugs and medicines at its presented that the first item named is not necessary for medicines for the Hospitals and the size.

The Commissioners see fit to "presume" that if this Department uses \$12,000 for drugs and medicines, the item for \$7,500, "unless required for medicinal "purposes," is not necessary for the Hospital and the sick. Your Committee cannot find the "objection" of the Commissioners, as they seem to have disposed of the question without ascertaining the "facts." One moment's examination, sought either personally or otherwise, would have satisfied the Commissioners, if they desired to be satisfied, that these appropriations are for articles used in the Hospitals as medicines, and upon the requisitions of medical attendants attached to the said Hospitals.

"3. The item of \$30,000 for introducing gas and gas works in Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, with so large an increase to the tax levy of 1556 over 1854, arising from obligations created or expenditures stready made, and those which are indispensible. No serious detriment to the public service can arter them being comined to the lights which have herestofore been used."

This is given an "argument," but not estable as a

Are the Commissioners required, any more than this Department, to take into especial consideration the finances of the City, and to make the state of such finances an "objection?" Is it an objection that the tax list of one year is larger than another? This Department is bound to say what is required for its support, and it is the duty of the Commissioners to point out, if they can, that its estimates are too large or not large especial. But the Commissioners have not even requested this Department to furnish them with rescens for deciring this great improvement; have not applied, as your Committee apprehend, the large aspectace which they possess to a collection of information as to the economy of the proposed mode of inciting—bow it may in itself dispense with labor, police and fuel—have not considered that it would be much safer to the public property, and to lives of the helpiess, old and young; have not, in short, considered how far and how extensively it has been atopted in factories, and institutions similar to our own, leaving, it might be said, this Department almost the last to accopt it. So much does this Department think of the improvement, of its propriety and economy, that it wishes the responsibility of its delay, if it is to be delayed, to rest elsewhere.

To the necessity, or to the propriety of this item the

To the necessity, or to the propriety of this item the Commissioners have paid no attention: and this Department has great cause to complain of their remissioners.

It is well known that the house in which the

It is well known that the house in which the Warden of that Island lives was interded for a school-house and for lodging rooms for bachers who are obliged to board on the Island. It is equally well known that it is now and has been for some time past, the most crowded of all our school-rooms. It has been a public necessity long appreciated that all the building should be devoted to the educational purposes of the unfortunate children supported by the City. a public necessity long appreciated that all the building should be devoted to the admonational purposes of the unfortunate children supported by the City. Added to these considerations, it is well known that the cellars and basement are used for storage purposes, said that the exhalations are unwholesome, and as the children increase in number, become more so; and forther, that, excluding the parlors, which are used for public purposes, the Warden and his family have but two chambers if r their accommodation, and that the officers and other employes, who from motives of ciscipline should be under the eye of the Warden, seek accommodations elsewhere; that the papers and books of the Department on that Island require secture means of preservation.

Your Committee have, upon the whole, come to the conclusion that the Commissioners have failed to construct the law which they were called upon to act under with an eye to public utility, or in such a manner as to relieve the tax payers, to assist this Department or confer any public benefit whatever in the administration of the charities of the City—all of which cannot more be regretted than by your Committee; especially as they entertain the opinion that a strict crutiny by this Special Board of Commissioners

cannot more be regretted than by your Committee; especially as they entertain the opinion that a strict scrutiny by this Special Board of Commissioners would be highly beneficial, either in correcting a bacty managed Department, or by extending its approval, hold forth s well-conducted one as an example to other Departments of the Municipal Government. The Commissioners have failed to do either. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following scalaring. lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the Governers of the Aluss-House do, upon a

Reserved, That the toverhears of the American clower on, pre-reconsideration, athere to the original appropriations for year 1535, and that the estimate for such appropriation be turned to said Commissioners

EDWARD C. WEST., Committe JNO. J. HERRICK. on G. A. CONOVER, Finance.

OPINION OF THE HON, WM. L. DAYTON

ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION. The following is an abstract of the opinion recently

given by the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton; of Trenton, Ex-Chief-Justice, relative to the constitutionality of the ordinances of Jersey City, regulating inns and tav-erns, and the legality of the proceedings had under

ordinances of Jersey City, regulating ians and tavers, and the legality of the proceedings had under them in the prosecution of illegal liquor sellers:

The first point in the opinion relates to the extent of the power conferred by the City charter in relation to the sale of intoxicating drinks. He says that the charter vests all legislative power in reference to the subject matter therein referred to in the Mayor and Common Council. They, in this subject are substituted in the place of the Legislature, and whatever that might have done if acting for itself, the Mayor and Common Council in a do. The charter authorizes the Common Council 'to licease, regulate, or promise the Common Council 'to licease, regulate, or promise the Common Council 'to licease, regulate, or promise the first state Legislature to entirely prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks is indisputable, and it now is, and for many years has been, practically exercised in New-Jersey. The power by which the Legislature assumes to regulate the measure by which liquor may be sold is the same as that by which it may prohibit its sale altogether. The question of the right to prohibit the sale is manifestly an abstract one. If the Legislature had the power to regulate or prohibit the traffe, (of which he has no doubt,) it has by express words vested this right in the Common Council of Jersey City, and that body may prohibit such traffic within the limits of that Corporation.

The second question is "Does the ordinance exceed the powers of the charter?" Mr. Dayton says it does not. The charter authorizes the Common Council to regulate or prohibit "all traffic or sale of intox "cating drinks or drinks." The ordinance prohibits any unlicensed person from selling "any sprituons" or intoxicating liquors, are no mixed liquors, part of "which is intoxicating." It is contended that the words indoxicating drynkr a drinks. The ordinance prohibits any unlicensed person from selling "any sprituons" or intoxicating drynkr a drinks. This is refining too much upon l

the ordinance in exercising it is are speaking of solu-Inns and Taverus.

Another question propounded to him was this:
"Can a defendant be denied, in these cases, a trial by
"Jury!" The State Constitution of 1846 provides
that "the right of trial by Jury shall remain invio"late," which is equivalent only to the provision of
the old Constitution of 1776. The meaning of this
language is that the right to a trial by Jury as theretofere exercised shall remain. A variety of cases have

"hate" which is equivalent only to the provision of
the eld Constitution of 1776. The meaning of this
language is that the right to a trial by Jury as theretofere exercised shall remain. A variety of caseshave
arisen in which the right to a trial by Jury has been denied. It has been so from our earliest history. Cases of
this kird occur in assessing damages, in taking private
property for public uses; in providing for the improvement of public streets. The property rights
of individuals are constantly interfered with, and no
trial by jury allowed. It is held that "the words of
"the Constitution are fully satisfied by preserving
"the trial by jury in all criminal cases, and trials of
"right in suits at common law." The violation of
the ordinance in question is not a crime, nor is the
proceeding before the Recorder a suit at common
law. There are a vast variety of cases in the statutebook of a like character where trial by jury is not
allowed. The act "to prevent the disturbance of
"meetings held for the purpose of religious worship"
forfeits, under certain circumstances, a man's entire
stock of liquors and everything containing them, together with his booth, stall, carriage, boat, vessel, or
other place used for vending them, without trial of
any kind. To extend the right of trial by jury
to all cases growing out of the police regulations of a large city would be, not to embarrase, but actually to destroy all healthy and energetic action upon the part of a city magistrate.
The fourth point is a further question as to the right
of trial by Jury under and by virtue of the Charter
and Ordinances themselecs. The Charter (see. 17)
empowers the Recorder to hear all complaints for the
violation of City ordinances, and give judgment,
without any pleadings filed; and, if judgment be for
the plaintiff, "forthwith to issue execution against the
"g.cods, and chattels, and person, of the defendant or
defendants; provided, that in all cases where the
"fine or penalty shall exceed \$20, or where the panishment

are he had nothing before him to determine. If costs are wrongfully demanded it may present a question as to the validity of the conviction. It may be doubted at this day what would be the action of the Courts upon a judgment erroneous only in the costs. In conclusion Mr. Dayton remarks that his opinion has been drawn up in haste, and he regrets that he had not a more thorough knowledge of the facts, and may time for its preparation.

Passengers by the Underground Railroad.—
Let evening seventeen passengers arrived in our
city by the underground railroad, and were immediately forwarded to "the land of the free," where they
denotless have arrived before this natice is generally
read by the people of this city. The lot embraced
five different parties, who accidentally met on the
road; among them were the fugitives from St. Louis,
noticed in The Republican several days ago.
The U. G. R. R. is doing a larger business at this
time than ever before. We hear that it averages over
twenty five, weekly, and they all go through safely.
Nebraska Bill helps then very much, and his charges
stand to the account of Senator Douelas.
[Chicage Tribuse, Sta.]

FIRE IN BRIGHTON, Mass.—The large car-house of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, in Brighton, near Cambridge Crossing, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 6th inst. Lines, \$20,000.

CITY ITEMS.

A Grand Opening Concert will be given this even ing at the Academy of Music, in which Dodworth's Cornet Band and several other prominent artistee will

appear.

D'Ormy, who our musical readers will remember as the contral o of Maretzek's opera troupe, takes a beaefit to-night at the German Opera-House, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. She will appear as Martha in Flotow's grand opera of that name. It has been already performed twice with success here, and will be given on this occasion for the last time. Madame D'Ormy is an artist of much talent as well as a deserving woman, and as she needs a substantial compliment, we hope she will receive one to-night.

Significance of Spiritnal Voices" is announced at the Stuyvesant Institute for to-morrow evening by Mrs. Macready, the dramatic artist, to be followed by readings of Sacred Poems, from eminent English and

MILITARY BALL.-We are informed that the Twelfth Regiment, comprising a part of our first division New York State Militia, a corpe somewhat dis-tinguished, will give a grand fete at Niblo's Saloon and Theater, on the evening of Jan. 22, ensuing. It is expected that this will be a magnificent affair.

Mr. John R. Scott will appear at Baroum's Maseum on Monday evening, as Damon.

The Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following receipts from Oct. 21 to

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, whose inauguration, under the administration of Mr. Sidney Kopman, we noticed last August as a hotel on the European plan, on the basis of 50 cents a day for single rooms, and 8t for parlors with meals as ordered, is undergoing enlargement, by the addition of two spacious and beautiful buildings adjoining, and covering the whole front on Broadway and Houston-st. When completed, the establishment will rank smeag our largest hotels. There will be apward of two hundred well ventilated and commodious rooms, heated by the modern invention of steam-pipes, enabling each occupant by the turn of a screw to shut off or let on the heat; while all danger of fire is thus obviaced, and all danger of tion of steem-pipes, enabling each occupant by the turn of a screw to shut off or let on the heat; while all danger of fire is thus obviated, and all danger of explosion remedied, (which, by the way, we understand, the pressure required can never create,) by the location of the steam-generating apparatus in a vault unerer ground, outside the buildings. The restaurant will be a spacious asloon, 25 by 100 feet on Broadway, and private rooms are provided, in which these preferring can have their meals in private. The National Smithsonian at Washington, from which this takes its name, is truly in an unworthy manner kept alive in the uninds of the multitude by the stately structure of the New-York Smithsonian, presenting thus, uncoubtedly, the public use of continually prompting the salutary inquiry of what is the National Institution doing, what has it done, and what does its purpose do, to further the great object of its foundation, "to promote knowledge among men!" We should say that the accommodations of the present hotel are not disturbed by the works alluded to, so that its patrons reed not be prevented from stopping there. The vigor with which the new works are progressing is truly refreshing in this stagmant time, and it is expected the whole will be finished by the lat of February, 1855.

[Evening Post.]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- An Irishman by the na ne of the Eric Railroad near Turner's Station, vesterday, He was attempting to cross the track before the train which was moving at great speed, was caught by the cow-catcher and almost instantly killed. The train was stopped and proper attention paid to the matter

FATAL AFFRAY AT RONDOUT .- A serious affray took place at Kondout on the 6th inst. It appears that an Irishman, by the name of Charles Whalen, assaulted his brother, Michael, endangering his life, whereupon Michael took down a gun and shot Charles, the charge entering his head, and causing almost instant death. The deceased was greatly in as liquor.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest at the N. Y. Hospital, upon the body of Wm. Wilson, a laborer, who died from scalds received on the leth uit., in the sugar refinery of Howland & Co., in Duane-st. Deceased was engaged in cleaning a vat or "blow up," when he accidentally knocked out one of the plugs, and the boiling molesses rushed in and scalded him fatally. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 37 years of age.

KILLED BY A FAIL.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest at No. 36 Pearl-st., upon the body of John Murphy, a laborer, whose death was caused by a fall into the hold of the ship Helvesis, at Pier No. 14, East River, a few days since. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest at the corner of Avenue A and 122d-st., upon the body of Chas. McCauley, late foreman in the candle manufactury in 122d-st., who died from scalds accidentally received at the factory, on Thursday night. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 47 years of age.

PHRENOLOGY.—EXAMINATIONS, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, Day and Evening, Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy and Phonogra-phy, by Fowlers and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LIFF-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Discrenzovyrus on paper taken in ill since; the life-size for surpassing, in depth of tone and brillancy, the most finished painting on convent of tone and brillancy, the most finished painting on convent The smaller sizes and durability, they are uncurpassed. Perfect libencess, of may be a made by the process from perfect libencess, of maken only by J. Gunzev & C. D. France. ICEs, No. 66 Rus bases du Eampart, Paris, 162 Broodway, N. Y.

\$1,000—BURGLARS FOILED.— \$1,000—BURGLARS FOILED.—
J. C. MORRIS, Esq., Agent of World's Pair Safe Company,
No. 119 Pearl-st:
Draw Str. The No. 7 Safe and No. 2 Lock, "Lillie's Pairent," pracribased of you last spring, was operated upon by Burgiars on the night of Nov. 30, without success, or injury to the
Safe or Lock. They worked all night—spaining from the appearance of small pieces of sperm candles found in the morning
near the Safe, which the burgiars had flow. The key was left
with the Safe, which the burgiars had those of; but it was of
no service to them, and their sperations caused us no incoorsenience, except the lose of the key. The confidence we put in
your Safes against burgiars, is now fully established. Fours,
respectfully. HUKS & HATRAWAY, No. 114 Brost-4.